



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/622,656	10/30/2000	Takako Hirose	32911	2705
116	7590	11/16/2005	EXAMINER	
PEARNE & GORDON LLP 1801 EAST 9TH STREET SUITE 1200 CLEVELAND, OH 44114-3108			HU, JINSONG	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2154	

DATE MAILED: 11/16/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

---

Commissioner for Patents  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

**MAILED**

**NOV 16 2005**

**Technology Center 2100**

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/622,656  
Filing Date: October 30, 2000  
Appellant(s): HIROSE ET AL.

---

Aaron A. Fishman  
For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

1. This is in response to the appeal brief filed 9/2/05 appealing from the Office action mailed 2/4/05.

**Related Appeals and Interferences**

2. The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the

Art Unit: 2154

Board's decision in the pending appeal.

### **Status of Claims**

3. The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

### **Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

4. The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

### **Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

5. The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

### **Claims Appendix**

6. The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

### **Grounds of Rejection**

7. The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al. (US 6,314,454), in view of Bulfer et al. (US 6,175,858).

As per claim 1, Wang teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a message delivery system having a client system acquiring a delivery message from a

Art Unit: 2154

server unit by requesting to transmit the delivery message in the server unit in compliance with a notification from the server unit [col. 6, lines 45-55],

wherein the client system includes a received message storing means for storing delivery message information received from the server unit, and a process instructing request for the delivery message whose reception is completed when reception of the delivery message from the server unit is completed [col. 6, lines 55-58], and

wherein the server unit includes a delivery message storing means for storing the delivery message to be transmitted to the client system [180, Fig. 1], and message processing means for transmitting message stored in the delivery message storing means to the client system in compliance with a request from the client system and then [col. 6, lines 45-55] and processing the delivery message whose reception is completed [col. 6, lines 55-60].

Wang does not specifically teach the step of sending notification to the client in response to arrival of the succeeding message at the server. However, Bulfer on the other hand teaches the step of sending notification to the client in response to arrival of the succeeding message at the server [col. 2, lines 44-51]. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Wang and Bulfer because doing so would increase the efficiency of the system by enabling the user being acknowledged for a new message arriving the server and retrieving the message without delay. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify Wang's system with Bulfer's notification step to improve the integrity of the system.

Wang does not specifically teach the step of informing the server unit by the client for a succeeding message acquiring request if a succeeding message is present. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a succeeding message request step in Wang's system because doing so would bring the convenience to user by allowing the user request a expect coming message instead of waiting a notification from the server. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify Wang's system with the request step to improve the functionality of the system.

As per claim 2, Wang teaches the message processing means deletes the delivery message, which is informed by the client system and whose reception is completed, from the delivery message storing means in compliance with an instruction from the client system [col. 6, lines 55-60].

As per claim 3, Wang teaches the server unit holds the delivery message stored in the delivery message storing means until its deletion is instructed by the client system, and then transmits the same delivery message once again when it receives an acquiring request from the client system [col. 7, lines 25-26].

As per claim 4, Wang teaches the server unit further includes a processed message storing means for storing the messages delivered to the client system, and

Art Unit: 2154

wherein, by instructing to move from the delivery message storing means of the server unit as the process for the delivery message whose reception is completed, the message processing means moves the delivery message, which is informed by the client system and whose reception is completed, from the delivery message storing means to the processed message storing means in compliance with an instruction from the client system [col. 7, lines 25-26 & 31-39].

As per claim 5, Wang teaches the server unit holds the delivery message stored in the delivery message storing means until its movement is instructed by the client system, and then transmits the same delivery message once again when it receives an acquiring request from the client system [col. 7, lines 25-26].

As per claim 6, Wang teaches a message instruction requesting means for informing the server unit of only a process instruction request for the delivery message whose reception is completed when there is no succeeding message [col. 7, lines 23-25].

### **Response to Argument**

8. The examiner summarizes the various points raised by the appellant and addresses replies individually.

In the Appeal Brief filed on September 2, 2005, appellant argued in substance that:

Art Unit: 2154

a) Bulfer does not disclose the step of "sending said notification to the client system in response to arrival of the succeeding message at the server";

b) the user in Bulfer's system cannot be considered as a client system.

**In reply** to argument a), Bulfer discloses the step of sending notification to the client system (i.e., user) in response to arrival of the succeeding message at the server [col. 2, lines 44-51]. Furthermore, the notification method not only includes paging the user or calling the user at a designated number, but also includes leaving a notification message to the user in the mailbox of the source system (col. 2, lines 53-55), i.e., Bulfer's notification procedure is the same as claimed set forth in claim 1. Thus, Bulfer does teach the step of sending a notification to the client system in response of a message.

**In reply** to argument b), the user (or user computer) in the Bulfer's system has capabilities of requesting, acquiring and storing messages (col. 3, lines 21-36), i.e., it is a client system as claimed in claim 1. Thus, Bulfer's client system has the same capabilities as the client system set forth in the claims.

9. For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Jinsong Hu

November 9, 2005

Conferees:

  
JOHN E. LLANOS  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

  
RUPAL DHARIA  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER